#4/1
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12-7-01

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: :

Aebersold et al. : Group Art Unit: 1645

Serial No.: 09/880,713 : Examiner: Not assigned

Filed: June 12, 2001 :

For: SELECTIVE LABELING AND ISOLATION OF PHOSPHO-PEPTIDES AND APPLICATIONS TO PROTEOME ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

10/12/01
Date

Lea Murray
Lea Murray

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Please amend the application as follows:

In the Specification

At page 4, lines 4-26, please replace the first full paragraph with the following:

-- Protein phosphorylation is one of the most important regulatory events in cells. The state of activity of numerous enzymes and processes and the association of specific proteins into functional complexes are frequently controlled by reversible protein phosphorylation (Graves, J.D. & Krebs, E.D. (1999), "Protein phosphorylation and signal transduction," *Pharmacol. Ther.* **82**, 111-121; Koch, C. A. et al. (1991), " SH2 and SH3 domains: elements that control interactions of cytoplasmic signaling proteins," *Science* **252**, 668-674; Hunter, T. (1994), "1001 protein kinases redux--towards 2000," *Semin. Cell Biol.* **5**, 367-376). The principle goals of studying protein phosphorylation are the identification, quantitation and determination of the biological function of phosphorylation site(s) in phosphoproteins. Much of the difficulty in such studies lies in the fact that many phosphoproteins exist only at very low abundance. Further, proteins are often phosphorylated at a low stoichiometry and at multiple sites. Therefore, it is usually difficult to obtain sufficient amounts of pure phosphoprotein for such analyses. All